The 4th Grade Social Studies

Curriculum & Resource Guide

Alpine School District

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Am Fork, Utah

WHEN UTAH BELONGED TO SPAIN

Early Trappers and Explorers Before 1847

1540	Cardenas (Grand Canyon)
1776	Escalante and Dominquez (Explores Utah)
1811-12	Astorian Trappers
1813	Arze - Garcia (New Mexico to Utah Valley)
1818-29	British fur trappers
1822	Rocky Mountain Fur Company Trappers
1824	Jim Bridger
1826-27	Jedediah Smith
1832	Antoine Robidoux
1844	Miles Goodyear
1843-45	Fremont's Explorations

Source: Utah a Guide to the State Deseret Book

I. Utah Explored by the Spaniards

A. Coronado (1539)

Seeking for gold and silver in the Seven Cities of Cibola

B. Cardenas (1540)

Crossed into Southern Utah near the Grand Canyon

C. Father Escalante (1776)

1. Seeking for route between Santa Fe, New Mexico and Monterey, California
2. Enters Utah (Sept. 14, 1776)
3. Stopped near Jensen, Utah (Dinosaur Monument)
4. Timpanogos or Utah Valley visited
5. Preaches to Indians (First Christian sermon in Utah)
6. Started for Monterey, California
7. Beaver Valley -- Oct. 5, 1776 (draw lots and return to Sante Fe)

Source:

Utah in Her Western Setting	Hunter,	pp. 24-33
The Founding of Utah	Young	pp. 46-53
Utah Resources and Activities		pp. 168-172
Popular History of Utah	Whitney	pp. 8-17
Utah and the Nation	Creer	pp. 23-30
History of Utah	Bancroft, Vol. XXVI, pp. 1-17	

II. Spanish and Mexican Traders in Utah

A. Arze-Garcia Expedition (1813)

1. Timpanogos Lake and Valley
2. Trading of Indian women and children
3. Remained 3 days
4. Returned to New Mexico

B. Santa Fe Trail and Trade (1822)

1. Captain Becknell -- Father of the Trail

This was a great day of feasting when Indians gathered from far and wide around a great bonfire where steaks were kept broiling. All took some home for the winter.

1869-71 Major Powell explored the Colorado River and streams that flow into it and he described the Utes:

> "They gather the seeds of many plants, as sunflowers and goldenrod. For this purpose they have large conical baskets which holds two or more baskets. The women carry them on their backs suspended from the foreheads by large straps, and with a smaller one in their left hand and a willow woven fan in their right. They walk among the grass and sweep the seeds into the smaller basket, which is emptied now and then into the larger one until it is full of chaff and seeds; then they winnow out the chaff and roast the seeds. They roast these curiously. They put the seeds with a quantity of red hot coals into a willow tray, and by rapidly shaking and tossing them, keep the coals aglow, and the seeds and tray from burning. Then they grind the seeds into fine flour, the women grinding at a mill. For a mill they use a large flat rock, lying on the ground, and another cylindrical one in their hands. They sit prone on the ground, holding the flat rock between their feet and legs, then fill their laps with seeds, making a hopper of the large rock, where it drops into a tray."

They sit in groups, keep time to a chant, gossip, or chat while the young girls make the woods merry with their laughter.

During the autumn, grasshoppers are very abundant. When cold weather sets in these insects are numbed, and can be gathered by the bushels. At such a time they dig a hole in the sand, heat stones in a fire nearby, put some in the bottom of the hole, put on a layer of grasshoppers, then a layer of hot stones and continue this until they put bushels on to roast. They are then left to cool, when they are taken out, thoroughly dried, and ground into meal. Grasshopper gruel, or grasshopper cake, is a great treat.

-(From "Founding of Utah"
by L. E. Young)

Ute People of Today

The Ute people of today are quite different from those of early times. They are of medium height and usually heavy-set. Some few older men and women still wear their hair long. The younger Utes wear it cut short. Their clothing still includes shawls, moccasins, scarves, and long dresses for the older women. Most all the younger women and girls dress like white people except that they wear the shawls. The older men still wear moccasins and blankets. The younger men delight in wearing kerchiefs - the modern cowboy style. They all still use their beautiful beaded native costumes for special dances and burials.

The Ute homes of today are quite permanent. They are usually one or two roomed log houses chinked with mud. A few Indians still live in teepees. A few others have modern frame homes furnished in the modern style of the white man. Generally their homes have only the very necessary pieces of furniture in them.

Some of the native plants and animals are still used for food. Wild potatoes, garlic, wild turnips, buffalo berries, wild gooseberries, wild raspberries, wild strawberries, choke cherries, service berries, wild blackberries and squawberries are gathered and eaten. Fish, deer, quail, ducks, geese, pheasants, rabbits, beavers, woodchucks, prairie dogs, porkypines, sagehens, squirrils, and elk are some of the native animals which are used for food.

Both old and new ways of keeping foods are used. Drying the food is the method us ed most. There is a lot of canning of vegetables and fruits and storing foods in root cellars by the younger people on the reservation.

Modern foods which these people now use include: canned fruits, vegetables, and meats, prepared cereals , milled flour, bakery cakes, pies, cookies, and bread, ice cream, carbonated drinks, etc.

The Ute people today earn a living in different w ays. They no longer can live as they once did. They must stay in one place and make a home for their familie s and earn a living for the m. Some do this b y working for wages as government employees. Some have beef herds and others sheep. A few do some farming and gardening. Gambling is very often used as a means of securing money.

These people live on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in eastern Utah. Their children go to the Uintah Indian School at Whiterocks or to the public Schools of Uintah and Duchesne Counties.

The Uintah and Ouray Agency and the Uintah Indian School helps them with their many problems. There are over 1100 Utah Indians under the jurisdiction of the Agency at the present time.

Native Indian Foods and Indian Recipes

Fruits and berries

Squaw Bush Berry: Crush or grind the berries and form into small patties to dry. Sometimes cornmeal is used to absorb the juice when crushing the berries. These patties are soaked and used as a sauce during the winter.

Buffalo Berry: Eaten fresh as gathered from the bushes or dried for winter use. The berries are spread out in a thin layer and placed in the sun until thoroughly dry. When wanted during the winter they are boiled in water, sweetened to taste and used as a sauce. Sometimes the sauce is thickened with a little flour, but more often used plain.

Gooseberries and Currants: Either eaten fresh as gathered or dried like raisins as the buffalo berry, and used as a sauce when soaked up and boiled.

Choke-cherry: Crush the berries, seed and all, and form into small, thin cakes and spread out in the sun to dry. When needed as a food in the winter these are soaked and boiled into a sauce. Sometimes a little flour thickening is used. Often a little of the choke-cherry cake is used as a flavoring in a meat soup.

[illegible]berries, blackberries, etc. These fruits are used as a food just as they are gathered, but are not dried nor kept for winter use .

Vegetables and Roots:

Wild Onions: Eaten raw or baked. Sometimes wilted in hot ashes. The onions were sometimes dried in bunches, powdered when dried and used as a flavoring in soups. Sometimes the older Indian people would braid the onions into a long rope and roast on top of a bed of coals.

Wild Carrots:
Eaten boiled or peeled and used as a flavoring in soups.

Wild Potatoes: Dig in June and eat raw or boiled. May be dried by cooking and mashing, peelings and all, then spread out and dry in a thin cake. This cake is ground fine and used in soup.

Squash: Boiled or baked and eaten fresh or cut in strips, peeled and dried in long strips. In the winter these strips are cut up, boiled and eaten by themselves or used as a flavoring in soups.

Corn: Roasted or boiled to eat fresh. Sometimes roasted slightly, then dried on the cob for winter use. Sometimes ground when in the milk, made into a paste or cake and folded carefully in the corn husks. Dig a hole in the ground, line with several thicknesses of corn husks, place the wrapped corn cakes in the hole, cover with more corn husks and then with hot ashes. Build a fire over the top and leave until baked. Store and use as a winter food.

Soap Weed or Yucca: The fruit looks like a banana, dry by opening and cleaning out the seed. This is sweet and is used as a sauce. (Navajo)

Muskmelon: Dried and used the same as squash.

Bitter root: (Gunne) Soak the root in water, skin, the roots should turn white and are eaten by themselves or cooked in soups. The roots are quite small and have a bitter taste. May be dried for winter use. (Shoshone)

Nuts:

Pine Nuts: Eaten as gathered or roasted in the pine cone and stored to crack and eat during the winter. Sometimes the nuts are roasted in the shell, rolled on a stone grinder to shell and the meats are made into small patties to store and keep for winter. These are eaten cold. (Navajo)

Meats:

Bear or Pork: Cooked and used fresh but cannot be dried.

Deer, Buffalo or Beef: Cooked and used fresh, usually boiled or made into a stew. Jerked or dried is the favorite way of preparing the meat. After drying the meat is often eaten just as dried, cooked up with water. These soups are often flavored with the choke-cherries (dried) or the dried vegetables.

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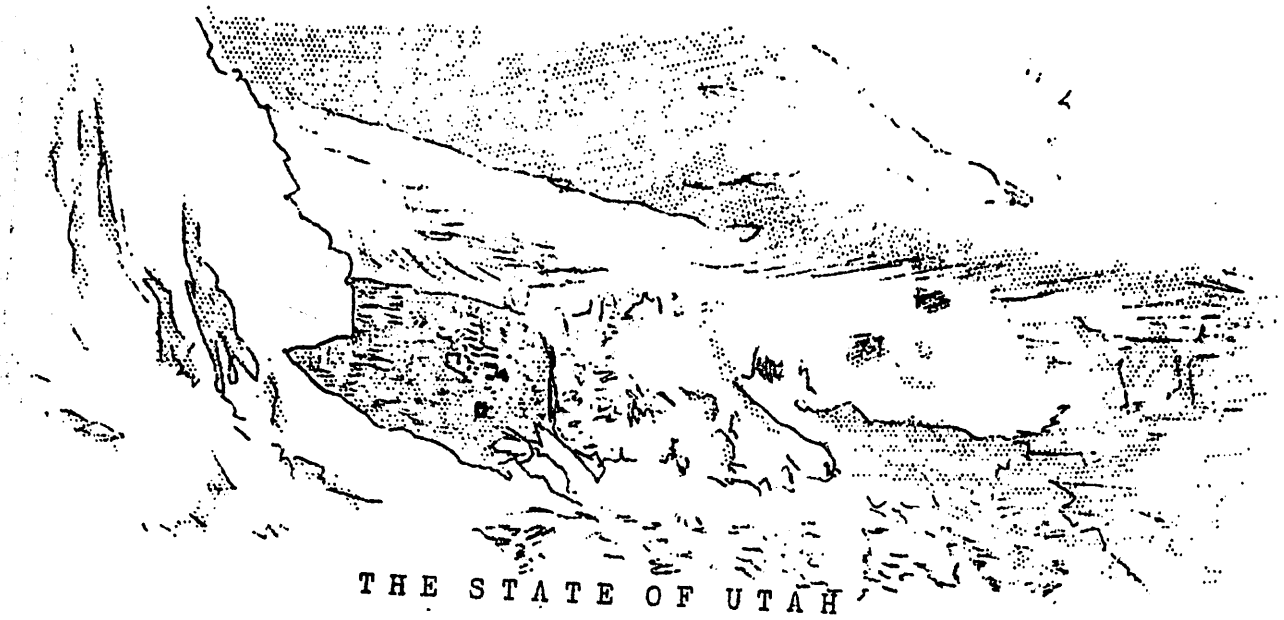


THE STATE OF UTAH

I. HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT

The Basket Makers. The first people to live in the land that is now our state were probably Indians. They lived here when White men came, and it is thought that they occupied the region for thousands of years.

The first Indians were very primitive and lived in small groups, getting a poor living from wild seeds and berries and from what game they could kill with their crude weapons.

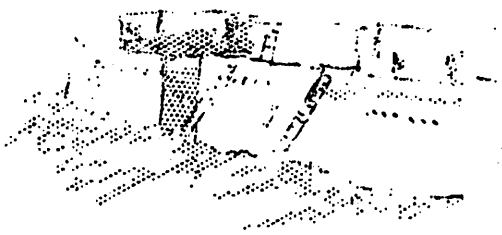
By and by maize (Indian corn) was introduced among the Indians and, later, squash and beans. Then many of them became farmers as well as hunters.

Some of the earliest of the Indians lived in the valley of the San Juan River, in what is now San Juan County, and were called Basket Makers. They not only made fine baskets, but before they disappeared from the valley they were beginning to make crude pottery.

The Pueblo Indians. Before the Basket Makers had disappeared from the lands they occupied, a new group of Indians, the Pueblos, came into the southwest. A few hundred years before the birth of Christ there were hundreds of small Pueblo villages in the southern part of what is now Utah. For the most part these Indians lived in adobe houses, but a few lived in caves. The later were known as Cliff Dwellers. The Pueblo Indians were expert in the making of pottery and jewelry. They also made robes and sandals and other articles of clothing.

Although the center of both the Basket Maker and the Pueblo Indian culture was in the southeastern part of Utah, both tribes spread northward as far as Great Salt Lake and Uinta Basin. Finally, however, they were driven back by more powerful Indians who came into Utah from the north. The Basket Makers disappeared entirely and the Pueblos were driven into northern New Mexico and Arizona, where several thousand of them still live in their adobe villages.

An Indian pueblo. Notice the ladders which the Indians used to reach the second stories of their homes. Some of the pueblos were five or six stories high, and each story was smaller than the one below it. In the foreground of the picture is corn which the Indians were drying.



The Shoshonean Tribes. After the Pueblo Indians had been driven out of Utah various tribes of the Shoshonean family of Indians took possession of the land. In the western and central parts of the state lived the Utes, or Utahs, for whom our state is named. In northern Utah the Snakes hunted and trapped. Over the southwest the Paiutes roamed. From these Indians Piute County got its name. On the deserts of the western part of the state the Digger Indians made a poor living. In the southeastern part the Navajos tended their flocks of sheep. A few of these Indians live today on a reservation which covers the southernmost part of San Juan County in Utah and blends into the neighboring parts of Arizona and New Mexico. Have you ever seen a Navajo blanket?

2. THE EARLY EXPLORERS

The Spaniards. It is thought that the first white man to visit what is now our state was Captain Cardenas, a member of Coronado's expedition, who had pushed northward from Mexico in search of the fabled seven golden cities. In 1540 Cardenas traveled as far north as a point on the Colorado River somewhat south of its junction with the San Juan River. He could not cross the river because of its deep canyon, and so he returned from whence he came.

More than two hundred years later, in 1776, two Spanish missionaries, Father Escalante and Father Dominguez, were sent northward from Santa Fe, New Mexico, on a hunt for a direct route to Monterey, California. They came into Utah from Colorado and went on westward across the Wasatch Mountains and western Utah. Returning, they traveled down the western rim of the Wasatch and southward to Santa Fe.

Trappers and fur traders. During the years that the Spanish explorers were coming into southern Utah, American fur traders and trappers were entering the state at the north. James Bridger was one of the first of these traders and trappers to visit Utah. It is probable that he was the discoverer of Great Salt Lake in 1824. Other trappers were Jedediah Smith, who explored the Sevier Lake region in 1827; Etienne Provost, for whom Provo was named; Peter Skeene Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company; and General W.A. Ashley, who first explored the Green River country.

Other early visitors to Utah. Captain Bonneville explored much of northern Utah as early as 1833 and made one of the best early maps of this area. John C. Fremont, sometimes called the Pathfinder, crossed the land that is now Utah several times on his travels between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. Between the years 1843 and 1858 he did considerable exploring and mapping of the region.

3. THE EARLY SETTLERS

Coming of the Mormons. In 1847 Brigham Young and his band of pioneers came to Salt Lake Valley. The first little band was made up of one hundred and forty-three men, three women, and two children. They arrived in July, but before the close of the year four thousand people were making their homes in the valley. Doubtless you all know the story of how these brave people brought water from the canyon streams and irrigated the land and raised abundant crops.

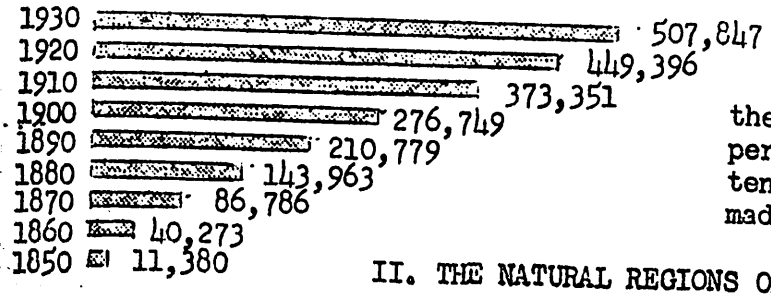
At first, settlements were made in the valleys of the streams which flowed down from the Wasatch Mountains; but, before many years had passed, Mormon colonists had come into Utah from many parts of the world and had made settlements in all parts of the state.

The miners. The great mineral wealth of Utah attracted many people who were not Mormons. Hundreds of them stayed to make their homes here. After the discovery of gold in California in 1848 thousands of gold-seekers crossed our state bound for California. Salt Lake City became the center of an enormous trade between Missouri and the Pacific-coast region. Stage lines also connected Salt Lake City with famous mining camps in Idaho, Nevada, and Montana. Millions of dollars in gold dust were often stored in the bank of the Wells Fargo Express Company in Salt Lake City in those early days.

Utah becomes part of the United States. Until 1848 Utah was Mexican territory. In that year, as a result of a war with Mexico, the United States took the huge territory which now includes the states of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

In 1850 this territory was made by Congress into the state of California and the territories of Utah and New Mexico. Then Utah territory included all of Nevada and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. Later boundary changes brought Utah down to its present size.

For forty-six years Utah remained a territory. In 1896 it became a state, the forty-fifth in the Union. Since that time it has had a steady growth in population.



A graph showing the growth of the population in Utah by ten-year periods from 1850 to 1930. In what ten-year period was the greatest gain made?

II. THE NATURAL REGIONS OF UTAH

In your study of the United States you learned that our country is made up of several natural regions, each differing in many ways from all the others. Most of the states in the United States lie in more than one of these major natural regions. Within the boundaries of Utah there are parts of three major regions: (1) the Rocky Mountains; (2) the Great Basin; (3) the Colorado Plateau. A very small part of the Wyoming Basin also is in Utah.

1. THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

The section of the Rocky Mountains which lies in Utah is sometimes called the Middle Rocky Mountains. It is made up of two distinct mountain ranges, the Wasatch and the Uinta.

The Wasatch Mountains. Lower than the Uintas, but more jagged and mountainous in appearance, is the backbone of Utah, the Wasatch Mountains. On its western side the range rises in a steep, straight wall from the eastern boundary of the Great Basin. The eastern slopes of the range are longer and not so steep, and here are some of the best coal deposits in the state.

The Wasatch Mountains extend all the way from southern Idaho to the town of Nephi in Utah. The southern part of the range has many high peaks and ridges separated by deep canyons. Mount Timpanogos, near Provo, is the highest peak in this section. Do you know of any other high peaks in the Wasatch?

The northern section of the Wasatch Mountains is made up of several parallel ranges with deep valleys between. In one of these valleys is Bear Lake, a beautiful body of water.

In spite of the great height of the Wasatch Mountains they are crossed by several rivers, and their gorges--Ogden Canyon, Weber Canyon and Provo Canyon--are followed by roads and railways. Thus it is easy to get from the eastern side of the Wasatch to the lowland region on the western side.

The Uinta Mountains. The Uinta range is the only major range in the Rocky Mountains which runs in an east-west direction. It is separated from the Wasatch range by a series of lowlands. Through this lowland area passes the railroad which carries out the coal from the mines on the eastern slopes of the Wasatch.

Notice that the Uintas extend to the Colorado-Utah boundary line. They are about 150 miles long and from 40 to 50 miles wide. In the range are several peaks more than 13,000 feet high. Glaciers carved away most of the top layer of the Uintas and left many broad, circular coves separated from each other by narrow ridges. Between the ridges are flat uplands dotted with lakes.

Green River cuts across the eastern end of the Uinta range in a series of canyons. Split Rock, Ladore Canyon, and Flaming Gorge are beautiful but not easy to approach. Southeast of the main part of the Uintas are Split Mountain and other mountains, made up of beautiful bright-colored upturned layers of rocks. Here is the Dinosaur National Monument, the greatest quarry of dinosaur bones in the United States. What is a dinosaur?

The entire Uinta range is heavily forested, and most of it is preserved as a national forest. The snow-covered peaks provide water for irrigating the surrounding lowlands.

2. THE GREAT BASIN

The map shows you that the entire western part of the state lies within the Great Basin. This, as you may already know, is one of the driest parts of the whole United States.

Basins and ranges. The Great Basin is a part of a larger region which is sometimes called the Basin and Range Province. It is made up of mountain ranges extending in a north-south direction, separated by nearly level deserts and basins. The mountain ranges are from 50 to 75 miles long and from 6 to 15 miles wide. They rise from 2000 to 4500 feet above the plain.

The entire Great Basin is very dry, as we shall see later. Because of the light rainfall the rivers, except for some tributaries of the Colorado, do not carry enough water to enable them to reach the sea. Their waters evaporate into the air or sink into the gravel of the plains. Only the highest of the basin ranges have enough rainfall for the growth of trees. On these the trees usually grow in a narrow belt part way up the slopes. Below the belt it is too dry for forest growth and above it is toocold. Pinon Pines and cedars grow farthest down the slopes, and scattered pine trees nearer the summits. Below the pinon and cedar trees sagebrush and bunch grass grow. Cattle and sheep graze on these plants.

Ancient Lake Bonneville. A long, long time ago an ancient lake covered most of the lowland of the great basin. From this lake the basin ranges rose as islands. The lake was called Lake Bonneville. Today the shore lines of the old lake can still be seen on some of the slopes of the Wasatch and Oquirrh mountains. Great Salt Lake is what is left of this old lake.

Lake Bonneville was fed by the waters of Bear River, Provo River, and Weber River, and at its highest level it had an outlet to the Snake River in Idaho. At that time it was a thousand feet higher than Great Salt Lake is at present. You may wonder why Lake Bonneville shrank so much and why what is left of it is salty. The evaporation from its surface in the hot summer time was greater than the supply of water brought in by the rivers. For this reason the water of the lake finally fell below the outlet. When a body of water has no overflow, the salts that are brought into it by streams stays in it year after year and century after century. Finally the water becomes very salty. Great Salt Lake is about four times as salty as the ocean.

A large part of the old Bonneville basin which lies west and southwest of Great Salt Lake is a true desert.

Irrigated region. That part of the Great Basin which lies just west of the Wasatch mountains is the chief farming region of the basin and an important irrigated region. The irrigation water comes from the rain and snow which falls in the Wasatch and Uinta mountains. In this lowland region live two thirds of the entire population of the state. How do you account for this fact.

LEGEND OF TIMPANOGOS
Utahna and Red Eagle

Long, long ago there were Indians that lived on Timpanogos. Every year they gave a sacrifice to the Great God Timpanogos.

This one year it was very dry, and the Indians thought the great God was angry. It had been the practice of these Indians to give sacrifices to him.

The Chief had a young daughter, who was very beautiful. She was of age to be chosen. All the young girls of the tribe were blind-folded and given an opportunity to choose a pebble from a pottery dish. The young princess, Utahna, chose the black one. It was her fate to go upon the mountain.

All the tribesmen were sad and they wanted someone else to go instead. But she bade her friends good-bye and ascended the mountain, winding her way toward the highest peak.

Then she reached the top she knelt in prayer, begging for rain, she held her arms out stretched. A young brave had seen her and followed her.

"Please do not jump," he said.

She thought he was the Great God Timpanogos. He lead her to a cave. Here they lived, because they had fallen in love.

One day he was attacked by a bear and injured. Because he was hurt, she knew he wasn't the Great God Timpanogos. She cared for him until he got well. Then she left one morning very early to ascend the mountain.

When the sun was up, she reached her arms out and leaped to the crags below. The young warrior gathered her broken body in his arms and carried her to the cave. Here the two hearts were made into one, as we can see the Great Heart of Timpanogos.

Legend - "Sleeping Lady"

TIMPANOGOS

Proud Timpanogos kissing the sky
Changing in beauty as the seasons roll by.
In winter gowned in a robe of snowy white
You are nature's most glorious sight.
In spring the birds about you gayly sing,
Your dashing waterfalls make the air with music ring.
In summer touched by the sun's setting ray
You fill the earth with beauty gay
In autumn Jack Frost lends a hand
To make you the greatest masterpiece in all the land.

Original Poems
Louise Rohbock
Spencer School
Fourth Grade

GEOLOGICAL FACTORS OF TIMPANOGOS CAVE

from an article written by
Thomas A. Walker

The Timpanogos Cave is one of the outstanding examples of the limestone caverns found in the world. It is found in American Fork canyon where there are numerous faults, folding and twistings of rock layers caused by the shrinking of the rock surface. When this was being done there were many openings or fissures extending along the faults. Timpanogos Cave is one of these. Geologists have estimated that Timpanogos Cave is well over 100,000 years old.

The many formations in the cave are composed of calcium carbonate in practically pure form. This was carried into the cave and desposited by water seepage from the surface above. As the water comes through the limestone ledges, dissolves the lime and reaches the cave saturated with that substance. Evaporation takes place reducing the amount of water volume and the amount of lime which it can hold in solution, thus making the desposit on the surfaces of the cave and walls, (CO_2). Greater quantities of water collect in some places rather than others do to the irregularities in the rock surfaces, thus causing a greater desposit of lime where the largest volumes of water collect, starting the projections known as stalactites. When the water accumulates and drops from the ceiling to the tip, it desposits more of this lime solution where it hits the floor, thus forming a stalagmite.

These two types of formations are often found in pairs; the stalactite extending down from the ceiling and the stalagmite extending upward from the floor, one directly under the other. After the building process has gone on far enough, they meet, and form a pillar.

Some of the variations in shape may be caused in many ways. A small crystall may be giving direction to the lime-carrying solution. Capillarity is the controlling principle in giving the direction to lime-carrying solution. The peculiar warty-like and distorted forms seem to be due likewise to the action of capillarity.

One of the most outstanding characteristics of this cave is the coloring that appears in the formations, ranging in tints from dark brown, buff and cream to pure white, with shades of green, blue, lavender and red blended here and there. This coloring is due to the presence of iron.

"Great Heart," "Chocolate Fountain", and "Jewel Box" are interesting things to see in the cave. The brown desposits on the "Chocolate Fountain" owe their coloring to iron, like ferric oxide, and greens due to ferrous carbonate.

QUESTIONS

1. Find the meaning of: stalactite, stalagmite, fissure, capillarity, seepage, and accumulates.

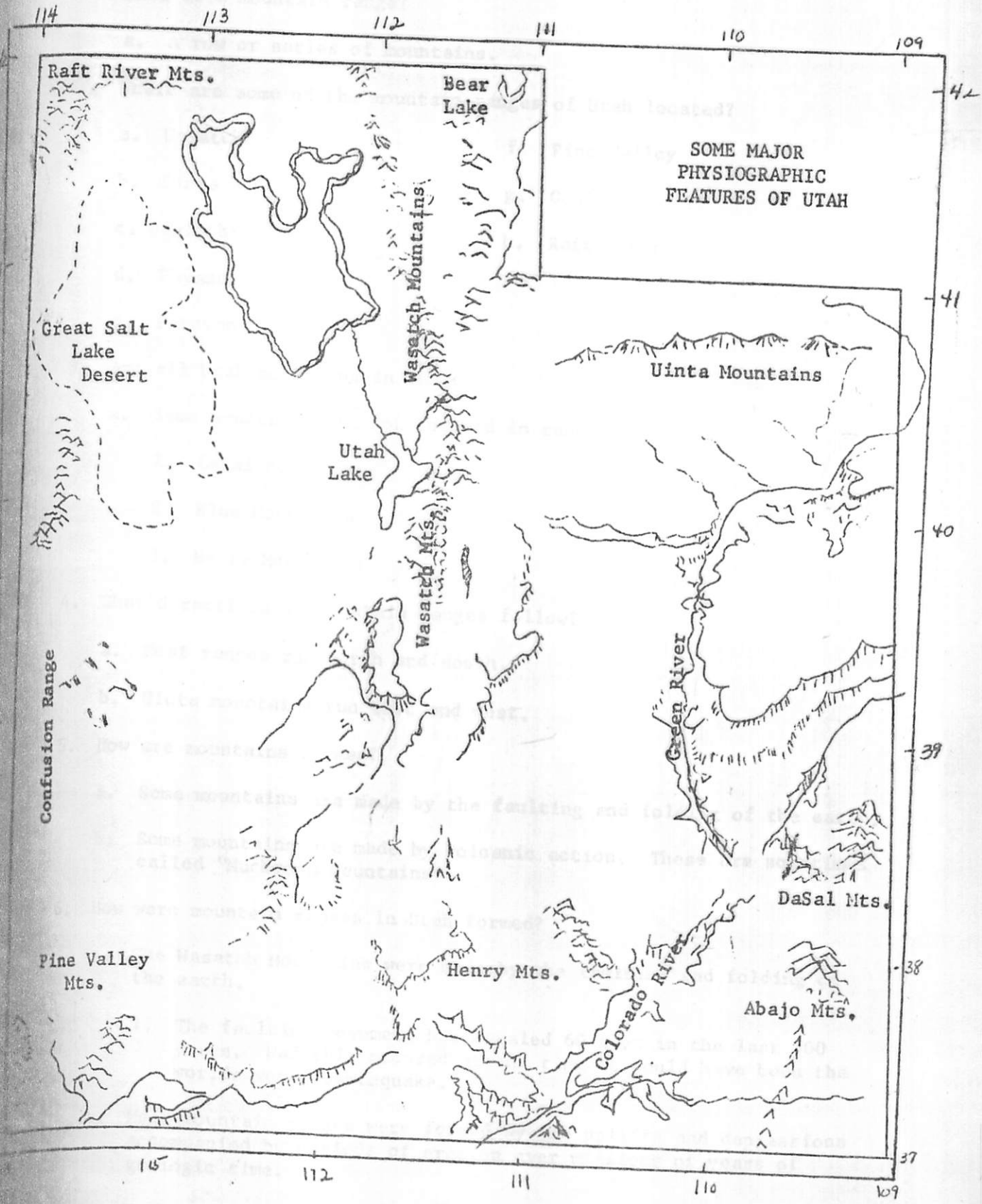
2. What is the name of the formations in the cave?

3. Name the two kinds of formations in the cave.

4. What word would you use to name the formation, when stalactite and stalagmite unite?

TIMPANOGOS

Wonder mountain of the Rockies
Fairest peak in all the Wasatch;
Utah's masterpiece in nature
Famed as these in Timpanogos,
Formed at rugged crags and chasms,
Barren slopes and wooded hollows,
Sun-kist ridges, shadowed canyons,
Snowy wastes and fields of flowers;
Bearing on her slopes the climates
Both of summer and of winter;
Flowers blooming on her foothills,
On her crest and and artic glacier,
Through the groves of stately pine trees,
Winds of time are softly blowing,
Laden with the scent of balsom
And the sweet perfume of flowers;
Bearing, too, the strains of song birds
And the sound of purling waters.
All the wonder words of nature
Are upheld on Timpanogos,
So that nothing intervening
Can obstruct this wonderous vision.
There we watch the passing seasons,
Bloom of spring and green of summer.
Tint of flaming leaves of autumn,
White expanse of snow in winter.
Old as time is Timpanogos;
Years that pass change not her contour;
All our lives but fleeting moments
In her life of slow erosion.
Changeless--yet, but ever changing,
New designs of cloud and sunshine
Changing patterns of her snowfields,
Changing hues with every season.
Every breeze is freshly scented,
On her lakes the sheen of silver.
Ere reflects from changing waters.
Varied to her inspirations,
Changing are the thoughts she brings us,
Ever as our lives are altered,
So her beauty palls, or thrills us,
And we find her as a mirror
Showing us our souls reflection,
Sometimes when our lives are darkened
Rendered dim by our inhumanity,
Knowing well the mountains splendor
Cannot change but in our fancy,
Then if we can keep her wondrous,
So our lives will find contentment.
In our hearts will be the beauty,
That we see on Timpanogos.


SOME MAJOR
PHYSIOGRAPHIC
FEATURES OF UTAH
Raft River Mts.
Bear Lake
Great Salt Lake Desert
Wasatch Mountains
Uinta Mountains
Utah Lake
Wasatch Mts.
Green River
Confusion Range
DaSal Mts.
Pine Valley Mts.
Henry Mts.
Colorado River
Abajo Mts.
114
113
112
111
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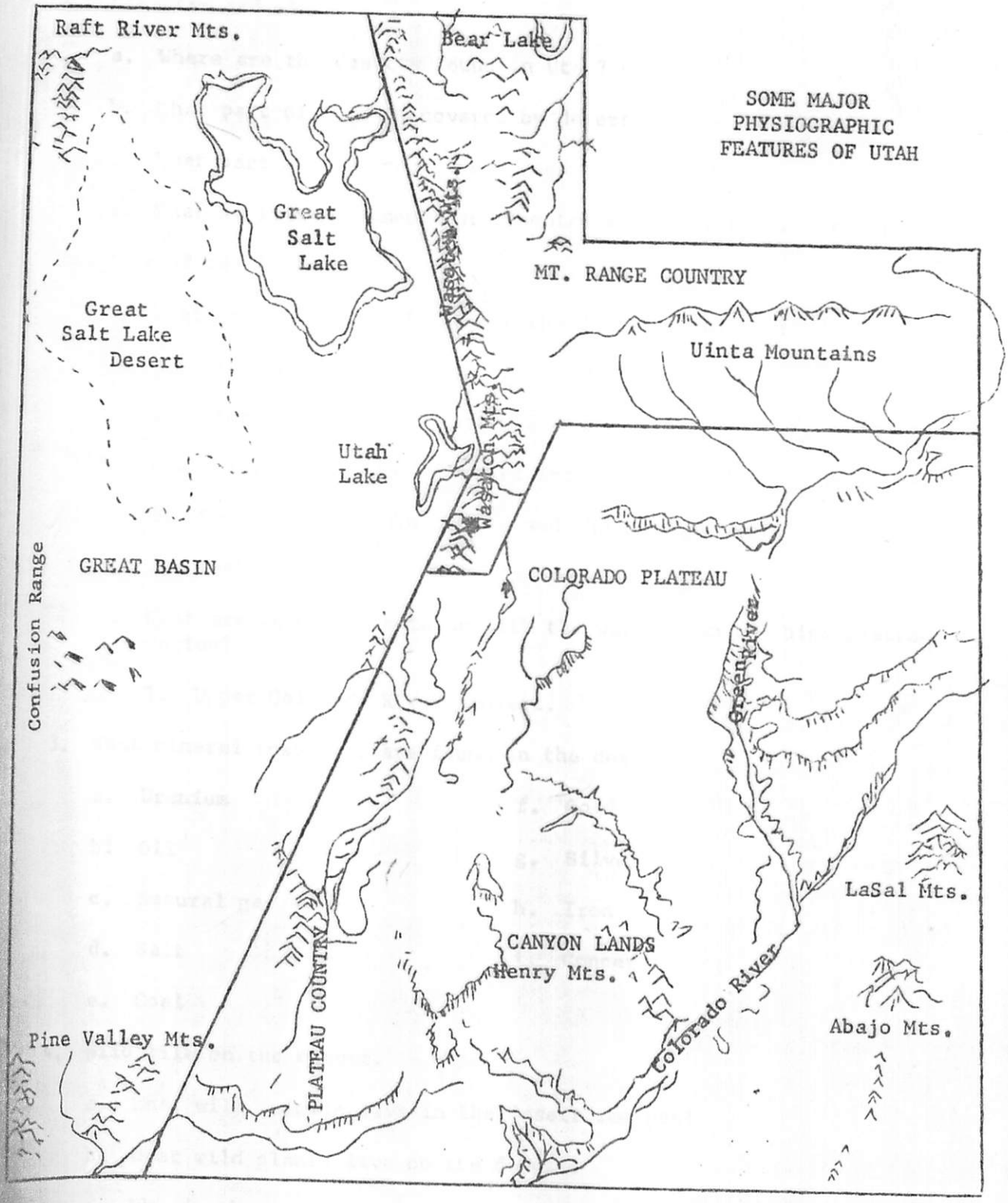
SOME MAJOR
PHYSIOGRAPHIC
FEATURES OF UTAH
Raft River Mts.
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Uinta Mountains
Wasatch Mts.
Utah
Lake
GREAT BASIN
Confusion Range
COLORADO PLATEAU
Green River
LaSal Mts.
CANYON LANDS
Henry Mts.
Colorado River
Abajo Mts.
Pine Valley Mts.
PLATEAU COUNTRY

PROVO

A little band of 30 families was chosen to settle Provo and they arrived late in March, 1849; they immediately started to build Fort Utah. The stockade was 14 feet high with log houses inside. There was a high place fixed in the center called a bastian, on which was placed a cannon. The fort was about twenty by forty rods. The logs for the fort came from Box Elder Island, a 40 acre patch of land between two channels of Provo River. This was about a mile west of the fort. Pioneers preferred Box Elder to Cottonwood for building because of greater durability. 8, p. 52.

Agriculture was the main reason for choosing this location. There was fertile soil and plenty of water.

Wheat was hauled to the Neff Mill in Salt Lake Valley for grinding into flour until 1850. The first wheat crop raised in the valley belonged to Peter W. Conover. He threshed it with a flail, cleaning it with the wind.

Since bread is the staff of life lets consider a few ways bread was made.

When there was no way to grind the grain, some people boiled wheat and potatoes together and ate it in place of bread.

Later, when flour mills were built there was the problem of leaven. Some people gathered saleratus. Sometimes it was dried and powdered like soda; and sometimes it was put into water and boiled. When it was boiled sediment wemt to the bottom and scum on top, with a clear liquid in the middle. The clear liquid was the part they used.

Another way was called "Salt Rising Bread." A sponge was made out of a quart of water, a little salt and flour, and then kept until foamy; then neighbors were notified to come and get a start. It was rather hard to start.

Laws for the community were soon put into effect; fines for gambling with Indians, etc. For protection against Indians a militia was organized on Independence Day, with Major Jefferson Hunt of the Mormon Battalion in command. Sixty men of all ages made up the company.

One day a tragedy happened in the fort. Two men demonstrating use of the cannon up on the bastion were reloading the cannon after it had been fired and they failed to swab out the bore to insure against danger of remaining sparks. While tamping the powder it exploded and blew the men half way to the gate. The one died instantly but the other was still alive, so one man rode 120 miles over rough country in 20 hours changing horses, and got a doctor. The left arm was amputated between the elbow and wrist but his life was spared and he later taught school.

Later Brigham Young visited the settlement and it was decided to build a town about two miles southeast of the fort, a mile square, with blocks of four acres, a chapel, school houses and streets 5 rods wide. 8, pp. 53-56.

Some emigrants going to California in 1849 needed fresh horses and having camped at Provo they traded guns and ammunition to Indians for things they wanted. This brought trouble and terminated in the Provo Indian War. When pioneers went up the Provo River for wood they were often shot at

with arrows; and sometimes the Fort cannon was fired to warn the Indians against such things but with new weapons the Indians fortified themselve in Provo canyon and after stealing some grain and corn a show-down seemed certain. Fifty men under command of Captain George D. Grant came down from Salt Lake City to help the pioneers, and these with Captain Conovers' company of infantry attacked the fortified Indians on the Provo River. After two days of fighting 40 Utes had been killed and the rest fled. About 18 whites were wounded and young Joseph Higbee was killed. A room within the fort was used as a hospital.

Provo colony narrowly escaped massacre by Walker's band of Indians n 1850. He had been to California and returned with a lot of stolen horses. n the meantime the pioneers had built a second fort at the place now called owiette Park in Provo. Walker camped at Provo with his braves. Sowiette lso had his warriors here and together they numbered about 400 indians. alker requested the young men of Provo to help him fight snakes, but the equest was denied so he planned a massacre. During the night Sowiette vealed the plan to Isaac Higbee and said he would help defend the fort. owiette then told Walker that if he attacked the fort he would also have to ght Sowiette and his warriors. This warning alone saved the community, and uch honor should be given to this old King of the Utes.

William Lemon began the survey of Provo in the summer of 1850. The st stake was placed in the center of what was to be the public square - now lled Pioneer Park.

In 1852 George Albert Smith was appointed by Brigham Young to preside over the saints in Utah County.

After the Walker War of 1852-55 there was no more need for a fort wall and remnants have since been torn down.

The pioneers also had to battle sickness, heavy snow, grasshoppers, etc., but much encouragement came after their bumper crops in 1857 which many said was the best since arrival in Utah. 8, pp. 57-61.

CEDAR FORT

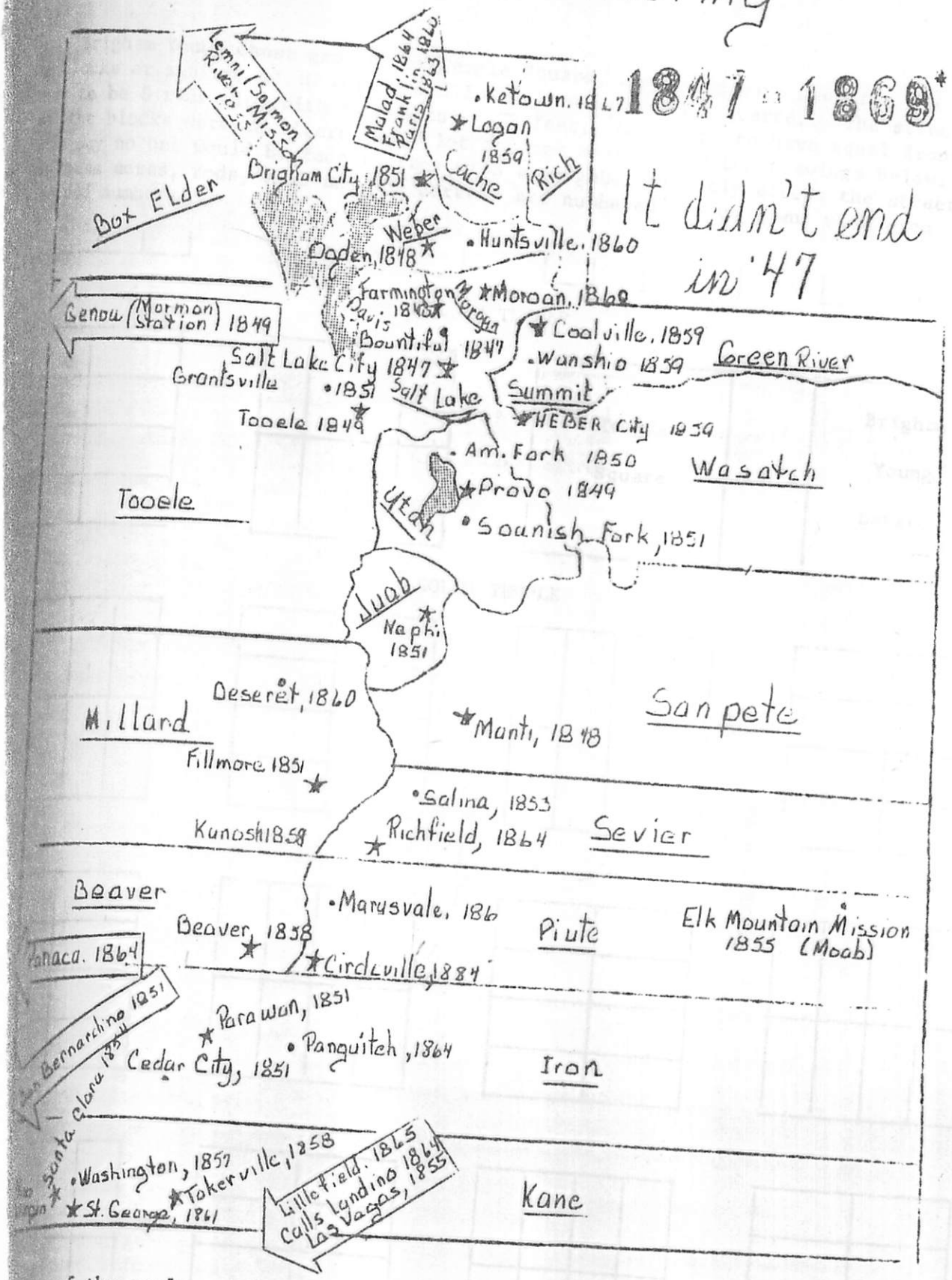
By legislative act and approved by Brigham Young in 1856, the inhabitants of Cedar Valley were organized as a county out of Utah Territory, with Cedar Valley as the county seat.

The area was evacuated twice during and after the Walker War, at which time most of the settlers moved to Lehi.

Cedar Valley is bordered on the North by low hills, known as Tickville Hills. It is bordered on the west by the Oquirrh Mountains and Rush Valley. On the south by East Tintic Mountains and on the East by the low Lake mountains. The valley is about 30 miles long and about 6 miles wide, running north and south.

August 8, 1854 a tragic incident took place, [illegible]

Mormon Pioneering



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orian; Deseret News Pub. Co., Salt Lake.

*End of the era of overland immigration (pioneering) as first Saints arrived in Utah via the Union Pacific Railroad, June 25, 1869.

County boundaries shown were those existing as of june, 1869.

OUR STATE OF UTAH

1. First permanent settlement: Salt Lake City, 1847.
2. Made a territory: September 9, 1850.
3. Made a state: January 6, 1896.
4. State Capital: Salt Lake City.
5. State Emblem: The Beehive (symbol of industry.)
6. State Flower: Sego Lily (adopted 1911)
7. State Tree: Blue Spruce (adopted 1933)
8. State Bird: Sea Gull.
9. State Song: "Utah, We Love Thee."

For a long time before Utah became the official name of our state, it was known as "Deseret" which in the Book of Mormon language means "A Honey Bee." It's area is 84,916 square miles, of which 2,570 square miles is water surface.

The high Wasatch Mountains could be called the backbone of the state. These mountains run north and south, and divide the drainage of the Colorado River system from that of the Great Basin.

Centuries ago this Great Basin was covered with water about 19,000 square miles in area. Geologists refer to it as Lake Bonneville. Great Salt Lake is the remnant of this inland sea.

Since this great lake has no outlet for drainage, and much water is lost each year by evaporation it becomes very saline or salty. In fact it is about 25 per cent salt; or five times as salty as the Ocean.

This lake is fed by three main rivers; BEAR RIVER from the north, WEBER RIVER from the northeast, and JORDAN RIVER from the southeast. The Jordon River carries the overflow from Utah Lake, which is a fresh water lake 127 square miles in area.

When the harvest was poor and the winters of 1848-49 were hard, the pioneers had to ration food. It was friendly Indians who told them about the good sego lily roots which could be eaten raw or cooked. The pioneers soon learned that these bulbs or roots could not only save lives but also kill people. Just as there has always been good and evil, right and wrong, so <u>there is a good and bad sego lily</u>. (About the last month of school, take an hour before school and get samples for class to see and taste from foot hills.)

The bad or poison sego lily has a larger root than the good one. It looks somewhat like an onion and the bulb is coated with something that looks like tree bark.

The poison sego lily blooms about the middle of April; the good one does not bloom until the last of May.

The good one has a round tender stem and the bulb is hard like a small potatoe. It has saved many lives and we should not pick it, but leave it to seed and beautify our hillsides.

Utah and the West
State Dept. of Pub. Inst., 1936

The proper name for Sego Lily is Mariposa. It is often called the Mariposa Tulip or Lily. There are five different species in the Western States.

Three peaks rising above the camp reminded the prospectors of the spires of the Kenilworth Castle in Scotland, so they named the town Kenilworth.

The first miners lived in tents or dugouts. Later a boarding house and company houses were built.

Kenilworth now has about 80 men employed. During the winter months it is considerably higher.

The mine is owned and operated by the Independent Coal and Coke Company which also operates the Castle Gate mine.

SUNNYSIDE

Sunnyside was first called Whitmore Canyon. The first settlers were John and Jefferson Tidwell, and his sons in 1897. They lived in tents. The Tidwell cabin was the first house in Sunnyside.

The railroad was completed in 1899. Sunnyside was named for a station by the name of Sunnyside, on the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, 20 mines east of Price. The old Sunnyside, called Verdi, is a side track now, the junction where Sunnyside branch leaves the main line is called Mounds.

Because the coal at Castle Gate was not satisfactory for coking, the coal mined at Sunnyside was shipped to Castle Gate to be coked. Later 800 beehive coke ovens were in operation at Sunnyside. In 1958 all coke ovens were closed and the coal is shipped to the Kaiser coke ovens in Fontana, California to be coked.

The population of Sunnyside is about 1,881 people.

COLUMBIA

In 1922 the Columbia Steel Co. opened the mine at Columbia, and shipped the coal to Ironton, Utah County, to be made into coke. This coke is used in making pig iron and eventually into steel. Columbia was named after the Columbia Steel Company.

In 1943 the same veins were opened in Horse Canyon by the Government in order to furnish coke for making steel at Geneva Steel plant in Utah County.

After the war, the Horse Canyon mine and the Geneva Steel plant was taken over by the United States Steel Co. and will be in continuous operation for the production of steel for industrial purposes throughout the world.

The town of Columbia is located twenty-eight miles southeast of Price. The population is 500 people.

CLEAR CREEK

Clear Creek is located six miles southeast of Scofield, about thirty-five miles northwest of Price. The altitude is 8,300 feet.

In 1898, C. K. Jensen and Nils Sandburg came to Clear Creek, then known as Bear Creek, to get timber for O. G. Kimball and the Utah Fuel Co. In 1899 the Utah Fuel Co. opened a mine. Other early pioneers were Mr. Hurskinen, John Erkila, Louis Mancuzi, John Cunningham, Charles Neddon and David Gordon. They all lived in tents until homes were b

Clear Creek is not an incorporated town. The only church is the L.D.S. There is good skiing at Clear Creek. They have a one teacher school, with grades one to eight. Population is 150.

HIAWATHA

Hiawatha is at the foot of the Gentry Mountain. It is 18 miles southwest of Price. The elevation is 7,180 feet.

The first settler was an Austrian named Smith. He had a ranch at Hiawatha. He lived in dugouts.

Hiawatha developed into a community because of the mining industry in the adjoining mountains. In 1908 F. A. Sweet opened a mine and called it Hiawatha, on the middle fork of the Miller Creek. Later, two mining men, Browning and Eccles opened a mine at Hiawatha and called the camp Black Hawk. The United States Fuel Company purchased and consolidated the two mines in 1912. In 1915, all the town government was moved to the site of Black Hawk and the town was renamed Hiawatha. Hiawatha was incorporated in 1911.

It is quite probable that some of the trappers of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company may have visited this area. Hiawatha's population has decreased in recent years considerable. The population is about 1,000 people.

WATTIS

Wattis is located 20 miles from Price just below Hiawatha. The elevation is 7,500 feet.

Mining operations started in 1916 when the Wattis Brothers and Mr. Browning bought 160 acres from the United States government to start coal production. Coal was shipped in 1917 when the railroad was completed to Wattis.

The camp was named for W. H. Wattis, as Mr. Browning felt his name was made famous through his Browning gun.

Interest were sold to the Lion Coal Company. Wattis is now practically a "ghost town."

SPRING CANYON

Spring Canyon is located four miles northwest of Helper. Coal was first hauled out by wagons to Price and Helper for use.

In 1912, Jesse Knight bought the property at Spring Canyon. George A. Storrs directed the prospecting. In 1912, a railroad was completed and coal was shipped out. The town was named Storrs after George A. Storrs, General Manager. In 1924, it was changed to Spring Canyon. In 1914, a school was built. In 1956, due to decrease in enrollment, the school was closed and all students are transported to the Helper School. Population 400.

STANDARDVILLE

The second mine opened in Spring Canyon was Standardville. It was opened by the Standard Coal Company in 1913. It was organized by F. A. Sweet. Later the mine was bought by the Spring Canyon Coal Company.

WINTER QUARTERS

Winter Quarters is a "ghost city" near Scofield. It used to be part of Sanpete County. It was the first coal mine to be opened in Utah. The coal was first mined by a Welch coal miner and 12 other men and one woman from Fairview, in 1875. They hauled the coal to towns in Sanpete County.

The mine exploded on May 1, 1900, killing about 199 workers. The mine was closed in 1928 because of inferior coal and no market.

HARPER

Harper is located between Carbon and Duchesne County in a canyon. It is sometimes called "Nine Mile". It was first called "Minnie-Maude", named for two girls who lived there in early years.

Alfred Lund settled here in 1885. He raised Cattle. Very few people live at Harper. There is no post office or school.

KIZ

The first settler was a man named Clark who owned a ranch. Kiz is near Sunnyside in Clark's Valley. It was named in honor of Kiziah Dimick, the pioneer woman of Clark's Valley. The town of Kiz no longer exists becauseof lack of irrigation water.

WELLINGTON

Wellington is located six miles southeast of Price. From 1850 until 1882 hunters, trappers and Indians visited the valley.

About 1877 Nathan Galloway built a dugout near Wellington and used it to store his furs.

Jefferson Tidwell came to Wellington with 12 men. They lived in dugouts along the Price River. The next spring they left.

In 1882 Thomas Zundle, Robert Snyder, William J. Hill and others came to Wellington with their families. Zundel built the first log cabin. Through the use of dams and irrigation the first crops matured in 1883.

The railroad came through in 1883.

Many horses are raised in Wellington, which is a farming community. The Wards Coal Processing Plant is located at Wellington. It breaks down the coal so various fuels, chemical and etc. can be taken from it.

The dry ice plant is located at Wellington.

In 1958, a coal washer was constructed at Wellington by the Columbia Geneva Steel Company. Population of Wellington is 845 people.

SCOFIELD

Scofield is located in the tops of the mountains. The first settlers came because of the grazing land available for their cattle.